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# INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	Austria	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Training Company of the 135th Separate Air Warning Battalion in Blumau	DATE DISTR.	28 February 1955
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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

STATE	#X	ARMY	#X	NAVY	#X	AIR	#X	FBI		AEC							
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# INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

**SECRET****REPORT**

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**COUNTRY** Austria**DATE DISTR.** 21, Jan, 1955**SUBJECT** Training Company of the 135th Separate  
Air Warning Battalion in Blumau**NO. OF PAGES** 3**DATE OF INFORMATION****REFERENCES:**

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**PLACE ACQUIRED****THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION**

1. The Training Company of the 135th Separate Air Warning Battalion (VNOS) in Blumau (N 47-55, E 16-18) was broken down into three platoons. The first platoon trained personnel as radio operators, the second platoon trained radar operators, and the third platoon trained electro-technicians. 25X1
2. Student personnel were generally selected according to educational levels. Soldiers who had finished seven classes were automatically assigned to the Training Company as students. About September 1954, all recruits reporting to the battalion were assigned to the Training Company. the Training Company Commander made the decisions regarding the admission of students into the school. 25X1
3. Instructors were selected from among officer personnel in the battalion. All officers in the battalion were graduates of communication schools and were specialists in their fields. Instructor-assistants were selected from among the graduates of the Training Company courses. Selections were made mostly from among Komsomol members. There was no lack of instructors in the company.

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4. The command and teaching staff of the Training Company was composed of five officers and three NCO's. Approximately 70 trainees were [redacted] to attend the school annually. In 1954, only 59 trainees attended the Training Company School. The breakdown was as follows: 25X1

Radio-operator's course - 22 EM  
 Radar-operator's course - 22 EM  
 Electro-technical course - 15 EM

5. The following five officers were assigned to the Training Company:

Company Commander - Maj. Blokha (fnu)  
 Deputy Commander - Capt. Baldin (fnu)  
 1st Platoon Commander and radio-operator's course instructor - Lt. Baldin (fnu) (not related to Capt. Baldin).  
 2nd Platoon Commander and radar-operator's course instructor. (Name of officer unknown).  
 3rd Platoon Commander and electro-technical course instructor. (Name of officer unknown).

Each officer-instructor had one NCO assigned to him as an assistant.

6. The duration of a course conducted for radio operators, radar operators, and electro-technicians was about 12 months. The work was conducted on a ten-hour-a-day schedule for 5½ days a week. Classes started at 0715 local time. After every 50 minute period, there was a ten minute break. The students received eight hours of instruction plus two hours of study period a day. During the summer, all students went into the field near Hellmonsödt (N 48-25, E 14-19) for practical exercises. They stayed there for two months and usually returned in September. In 1953, they returned in October. During these exercises, personnel lived in tents.

7. All students received training in army regulations, political indoctrination, drill, and physical exercises. In addition, [redacted] radio-operator students received two hours per day training in radio equipment, aircraft recognition, and two hours in Morse Code. Radar-operator students received training on radar equipment and aircraft recognition. Electro-technicians received training on electrical equipment. [redacted] 25X1

8. No trainees were promoted before graduation. After graduation, trainees were promoted to ranks not higher than sergeant, depending on their duty assignments. In the 1953 class, only ten trainees were promoted to the rank of junior sergeant and sergeant, and several to corporal. Promotions were not received by the remaining graduates.

9. After graduation, the best qualified graduates received assignments in their specialties. Those less qualified became tower aircraft observers. Poor students became telephone operators in the telephone platoon of the Communication Company or were attached to the battalion for guard duty.

10. [redacted] the "RBM-1" radio [redacted] was used as training equipment at the school. 25X1

11. There were two practice alerts in 1953 and five practice alerts in 1954. A reporting place was assigned to each truck driver for alert purpose. At the alert stations trucks were loaded with the unit equipment from the section to which they reported. The destination was unknown to the drivers but was known to the section chiefs, always officers, who were supposed to go with the drivers. All trucks had to be ready for departure 1½ hours after the alert was sounded.

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[REDACTED] 25X1

12. The Battalion Commander stated during a battalion meeting that, in case of hostilities, the battalion would be transferred to the points where the strongest enemy attack could be expected; and, therefore, it should be very mobile. [REDACTED] the battalion possessed enough trucks for this purpose. 25X1
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